The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

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No. 365.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1795. Vol. III.

Miscellany.

From the Baltimore Telegraphe.

From an opinion that many reſpectable citizens of Baltimore Town, do not incline to intrude *their advice* to the Preſident, and do not wiſh, if in their power, to influence his opinion, whether he ſhall ratify the treaty, as adviſed by the Senate; I ſend you a draft of a memorial to be publiſhed for the deliberation and *diſpaſſionate* conſideration of my fellow-citizens.

Yours, &c. A. B.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

The Memorial of the ſubſcribers, citizens of Baltimore-Town, ſheweth,

That an addreſs, ſigned by ſome of our fellow-citizens, will be preſented to you, expreſſing their diſapprobation of the treaty made by Mr. Jay with Great-Britain; and requeſting you to withhold your ratification of it, although adviſed ſo to do by *two-thirds* of *all the members* that compoſed *the ſenate* of the United States.

That your memorialiſts do not conſider themſelves bound in duty to expreſs any opinion whatever, approving or diſapproving the treaty; although they are as deeply intereſted in the happineſs and proſperity of the United States, as thoſe who addreſs you to reject it.

That your memorialiſts conſider the application to you to reject the advice of *two-thirds of the whole ſenate* of the United States, as *highly improper* and *unneceſſary*.

That your memorialiſts do not conſider themſelves ſufficiently informed on the ſubject to decide on the propriety of rejecting the *whole* treaty without the twelfth article.

That an addreſs to the Preſident by any body of the people not to ratify the treaty, as adviſed by the ſenate, publiſhes to the world a want of confidence in the *integrity* and *wiſdom* of that body; and has a natural tendency to weaken the national government, not only in the opinion of foreign nations, but of the citizens of the United States.

That your memorialiſts continue to repoſe the higheſt confidence in the wiſdom and patriotiſm of *the ſenate* of the United States; and hold in the higheſt deteſtation every ſuggeſtion againſt their *integrity and virtue*.

And that your memorialiſts place the moſt unlimitted reliance on your attachment to, and affection and zeal for, the rights and intereſts of your native land; and therefore wiſh you to exerciſe the veto, veſted in you by the conſtitution, according to your own judgment and information.

Original Anecdote.

When the Leviathan was at Toulon in 1793, being in want of cannonades for the poop, application was made to the ordinance for the ſix French pieces that were lying in the artillery park. The requeſt was granted, and the cannonades 36 pounders were taken on board, with canniſter and grape ſhot proper for them. It ſo happened that theſe pieces were not made uſe of till the action of the 1ſt June. After a deſperate conflict the Republican ſhip the America ſtruck her colours to the Leviathan: when on boarding her, to the great chagrin of the Leviathan's crew, they were informed they had been firing dollars and ſix livre pieces during the action! Some pieces of the battered money were ſhown, and ſeveral of the crew it appeared had been wounded by them, beſides others had been found in the enemy's hull and maſts. The Frenchmen had even concluded that the Leviathan's ſhot was expended, and that they were obliged to fight with money! On inveſtigation, it turned out that the canniſters of the cannonades, inſtead of being filled with ſmall ſhot, were filled with money of ſome unfortunate Republican in the ordinance department at Toulon, who had taken the method of ſecuring his riches.

[*Lon. Paper.*]

I Have European GOODS ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, to the amount of two thouſand pounds ſterling, imported in the Catharine from London, and the Nancy from Liverpool, which I will diſpoſe of at a low advance, and on a liberal credit, for approved Negociable notes.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

A good HORSE wanted.

Alexandria, Auguſt 4, 1795

I wiſh to contract with ſome perſon, for the neceſſary ſupplies to be furniſhed the troops, to be ſtationed at the garriſon here.

V. GRAY.

Alexandria, Auguſt 1, 1795.

DANIEL KETCHAM & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Brewery and Diſtillery, formery occupied by A. Morhouſe & Co.

BURTON ALE in bottles, per the hamper or doz.
PORTER do. do. do.
STRONG BEER in barrels and half barrels.

Alexandria, July 16, 1795.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Poſt Office, 1ſt Auguſt 1795.

A.—William Anderſon, to the care of Jonathan Swift, Warren Aſhley; James Anderſon, Loudoun County, care of James Wiley.

B.—John Barret; Caven Bea; Soloman Betton; Robert Blocker; Robert Brite; Robert Beverley, Blanfield; Hance Baker; John Bayne, care of Robert Brent; John Boeſtick; Mr. Buckland; Thomas Brown; William Buchan; James Bond, care of William Buſhby; Henry Buſhing.

C.—Overton Carr; Francis Corben, Middleſex; John Chapman; Thomas Coppeaſe; Samuel Craig; James Cook; D. Peter Dord, near Leeſburgh Loudoun County; Evan Evans; Samuel Evans.

F.—Abraham Faw; Robert Felton; Joſeph Fulmore; John Felt; Andrew Ford; Suſannah Faulett; Mary Fulford.

G.—Aaron Gambrol; Geo. Gilpin; Henry Graham; Thomas Garret; William Godfrey; John Grooes; William Gunnell; Benjamin Guenn.

H.—William Hartaway; Richard Hewet; William Hulkins, Colleſtor; John Hunter; John Harle; Thos. Herbert; Elizabeth Hill.

I.—William Jacobs; John and Edward Jeffers; Elias Jones; John Jones.

K.—Marget Kittely; Alexander Kreg.

L.—Jacob Lawbenger; John Lambert; Sam. Logan, care of Hugh M'Caughen; Joſeph Linn; Cornelius O'Laughlen; Jeſſe Lane.

M.—John M'Leod; Hugh M'Gahen; John Muir; Samuel M'Leſſam; Henry M'Cue; William Maſon; Samuel M'Elroy, care of Peter Houck; David M'Gee; James M'Henry; John M'Carity; Alexandar M'Intire; George Melburn.

N.—John Newble; Francis Newman; Bernard Neale; Thomas Norris; Philip Nelſon.

P.—David Pool, Henry Polkinhorn; Thomas Parker; Henry Peyton; The Revd. B. Page.

Hannah Robertſon; Michael Roye; Robert Richardſon; Thomas Rutherford, Charleſton; Geo. Rutter.

S.—Caleb Stone; Jacob Steurgeſs; Edward Smith; John Shaw; Aug. I. Smith; Geo. Steven, Revd. Armſtead Smith, Harmony Hall, Matthews County.

T.—Daniel Teare; Charles M. Thruſſen; Frederick Thomas Taylor; William Thompſon; Edward Tretgan; Richard Turberville; Monſieur Caille.

W.—Mrs. Williams, care of Mr. Sweeney; Buſhrod Waſhington; Joſeph Wilde; Alexander Wilſon; James Walker; James White; John Woodley; Benjamin Weſt; I. I. Froble, at John Walker's, Belvoir.

JOHN BOGUE

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has now begun buſineſs in Princeſs Street, near Mr. Hepburn's wharf, where he intends carrying on Houſe and Ship joining, Cabinet making, &c. hoping to meet with encouragement as his abilities ſhall prove him deſerving. Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to, and returns his grateful thanks to thoſe citizens who have already conferred on him their favours.

N. B. A Journeyman wanted in the above branches. Alſo a pair of ſawyers who underſtands cutting of mahogany, &c.

Alexandria, July 28, 1795. 3 w. e p.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received an additional ſupply of GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſons, conſiſting of—

Iriſh Linens, white and brown;

Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings; white and brown dowlaſſes; oſnaburgs; ticklenburgs; ſtriped, croſs-bar'd, tambour'd and plain muſlins; humhums; cambricks and lawns; muſlins handkerchiefs of every deſcription; faſhionable chintz and cotton ſhawls; checks of all kinds; check handkerchiefs; an extenſive aſſortment of calicoes and chintzes; faſhionable ſuperfine and ſecond cloths and caſſimeres; waiſtcoat ſhapes; muſlinetts and dimities; cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe; plain and ſtriped nankeens; jeans, fuſtians, cotton royal rib and ſatinet; moreens, durants, tammies, camblets, bombazetts and bombazeens; worſted & ſilk bindings; an elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ribbons; Turkey ſtripe, taffatas, mantuas, luſtrings, pelongs and perſians; India and Engliſh ſilk handkerchiefs; ladies' and gentlemens' faſhionable hats; blank books; pewter baſons, diſhes, plates, ſpoons, tankards, mugs, flaſks, porringers and ink-ſtands; ſtock locks, iron and braſs rim locks, augers, ganges, chiſels, plane irons, files, frying pans, pitſaws, flat irons, curry combs, buckles, buttons, nails, trunks, teas, knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, with an extenſive quantity of other articels too numerous to mention.

George Hunter.

July 23, 1795.

I Want to employ craft to bring Wood at a ſmall diſtance from this town, to my landing at Hunting Creek.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, July 27, 1795. (t. f.)

Notice.

THE buſineſs hitherto carried on by the ſubſcribers will in future be conducted by *John Ferrall & Co.* in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Charles O'Neal. He earneſtly ſolicits all thoſe indebted to him, or to the late partnerſhip account of Ferrall and M'Alfry, to make immediate payment. JAMES FERRALL.

N. B. He will rent the concerns which he at preſent occupies.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

John Ferrall and Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store in King-ſtreet,

IRISH Linens, pillow fuſtians, thickſetts, corduroys, velvets, velveteens, chintzes, calicoes, humhums, India and Engliſh muſlins; ticklenburgs, oſnaburgs and bed tickens; ſuperfine, elaſtic and foreſt cloths; ſatin, Morocco, fluff and leather ſhoes; buck, kid-ſkin and ſilk gloves; beaver and woollen hats; ſilk, cotton, thread and yarn hoſe; with a variety of other articles, which they will ſell remarkably low, by the quantity or ſingle piece, for Caſh or approved Bills.

They have alſo, the following articles to diſpoſe of, viz.

Madeira, Port, Calcavilla, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fyal } Wines, in pipes and quarter-caſks;

Holland Gin in do.
Whiſkey in hhds. tierces and quarter-caſks,
Pepper in barrels,
Liverpool and alum Salt.

N. B. They daily expect ſome Loaf and brown Sugars.

JOHN FERRALL

Has imported, in the brig Friendſhip, from Dublin, via Philadelphia,

IRISH LINENS; fuſtians; thickſets; velvets, velveteens and corduroys; ſilk and yarn hoſe; with a variety of coatings and coarſe woollens, which he will ſell by the piece or package, on the beſt poſſible terms, for Caſh or approved Bills.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

N. B. The above were purchaſed by good judges, for heavy guineas, and are now offered, at the market, unincumbered with the additional charges of long credit commiſſion, or brokerage.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

HAS FOR SALE

MADEIRA, Port, Calcacella and Liſbon Wines, Pipes, Hogſheads and quarter caſks.
Lump Sugar in barrels,
Double Glouceſter Cheeſe,
Pork of prime quality,
St. Ubes Salt,
Shingles, Seine Cork,
A choiſe parcel of Spaniſh Hides,
Tar, Turpentine, &c. &c.

Wanted to hire by the year a Negro Wench for houſe-work, and to aſſiſt in cooking.

Alexandria, May 5, 1795.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the 24th of Auguſt, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on ſix and twelve months credit.

3,500 Acres of Land,

THE property of JOHN STROTHER, deceaſed, lying in Culpepper county, between Cheſter's and Thornton's Gap. On this land there are twenty one plantations now under cultivation, and will be in good order for ſowing in ſmall grain this fall. The land will be ſhewn and further particulars made known on the day of ſale by

JOHN STROTHER, Adm'or.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *John Strother*, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated. And all thoſe indebted, are alſo requeſted to make immediate payment, by which means they will prevent coſt and trouble.

MUSIC.

JOHN V. THOMAS

HAS juſt received, and for ſale, upwards of five hundred different choice SONGS, ſet to muſic, ſelected with taſte from the moſt celebrated compoſitions of Dibdin, Hook, Storace, Shield, &c.—alſo.

Inſtructions for the Violin,
do. German Flute,
do. Piano-porte or Harpſicord,
Leſſons for the Piano-porte or Harpſicord,
Beſt Roman Violin ſtrings.

Alexandria, July 9, 1795.

N. B. He expects to receive in a few days, a large ſupply of Harpſicord muſic.

JOHN TURBERVILLE.
Woodberry, Fairfax county, near the Falls bridge. Aug. 8.

All perſons are deſired to bring their accounts forward, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment.
JOSEPH SAUL.

A fine, laſt with Mr. Thomas Porter in Alexandria will be rewarded to.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 2, SAMUEL MURRAY.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Remarks on the Resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, published in the Mirror of Tuesday last.

FROM THE ARGUS.

It is greatly to be regretted, says a correspondent in remarking upon these resolutions, that they do not particularise some of the many features of reciprocity in a single article—That the situation of the two countries renders those articles which have the appearance of reciprocity on paper, the most unequal of the whole compact. The gentleman who took the trouble to prepare those resolutions for the chamber, certainly possesses talents sufficient to have pointed out some of those features which the corporation pretend to have discovered upon this last, and perhaps only reading of the treaty, and which have hitherto escaped the observation of all other readers. It is true, the resolve alluded to is so qualified as to amount to little or nothing when attentively considered—It does not absolutely declare that the treaty is reciprocal, but as much so as "could reasonably be expected."——If this mutuality is to be tested by the reason of a British merchant, or a tory, and out of sixty who voted for the resolves it is confidently asserted, that at least two thirds were of this description, the assertion may be true—But an American, who has not brought himself to despise his whiggish principles, sees with the greatest horror, in every article, the most prominent features of inequality—and that the interest, present as well as future, of Great-Britain, have been the sole concern of the two negociators.

That the British debts are placed on a secure footing, no one ever denied—Besides, the court of justice being open to them (which was the case before the treaty) the American treasury, by what right is not known, is also mortgaged to them.

That there is a fair compensation for British spoliations, is as impudent and wicked an assertion as was ever hazarded. No man of common sense ever expects a shilling; and the best supported claims were offered for sale, for little or nothing in the pound, the moment the treaty appeared.

By what article are future depredations on our commerce prevented! Even in time of peace, every British vessel will have a right to search those of America—In time of war, not one in ten will cross the ocean in safety—A formal permission is granted to seize them, and, in many cases, to make prize of them.

The next resolve discants on the miseries of war—Among other consequences of such a state of things the chamber informs us, with wonderful sagacity (and which no one ever knew before) that lives may be lost, and our commerce suffer—This is the only truth which is to be discovered in those heterogeneous resolves—But this enlightened conclave forgot, that, however common the loss of men and ships may be in war, it is rather unusual to expect those calamities in time of profound peace—Yet this is perfectly the case with America—Her citizens are impressed, and many of them no doubt, slain in battle with the French, and her vessels every day made prize of.

Citizens of New-York, be on your guard! When a handfull of men, who ought and know better, deliberately attempt to mislead you, and impose their opinions on the President, in favor of an infamous compact, which has excited almost universal execration, it behoves you to distinguish characters—who composed the meeting—examine their political opinions and conduct—ask where they come from—where they formed their attachments and imbibed their first ideas of government, and what was their conduct during the late war! If, after these enquiries, you are satisfied that a great majority are hostile to our government and prosperity, and that others are the mere tools of a celebrated partizan who advised the treaty, you will know what reliance to place on their opinion, when contrasted with that of 6000 of your fellow-citizens, which has also been made public. The time may come, when the chaff must be separated from the wheat! Once more, be on your guard!

From the CENTINEL.

In the treaty announced to the public between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, it appears by the fifth article, that the river St. Croix, our eastern boundary, is to be ascertained by commissioners appointed in the manner following:

"*One commissioner shall be named by his majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof: and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third; or if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot, in the presence of the two original commissioners.*"

Not being present, nor informed what notice was taken of this part, at the late meeting of the inhabitants of this town, it may not be amiss to suggest a few hints on subject, by one who has endeavoured, for some time past, to obtain information respecting the dispute.

This mode of settlement seems more like a reference on arbitration, only with this difference, that like a lottery will preponderate on the side who draws the lucky prize, and of course will give force and sanction to the claim.

It is a fact incontrovertible, that the eastern river of Passamaquody, called by the Indians, Mog-ga-gau-da-wick, was known by public notoriety for the two last centuries, as the true St. Croix. There are records of a settlement made between the courts of Versailles and St. James's, about the years 1620 or 1622, establishing this river; and the several treaties between the two nations, until Nova-Scotia was last ceded to Britain, confirmed it; since which some local disputes arose between Massachusetts and Nova-Scotia, but always the same, even during the administration of Governor Barrard, who was well known never to favor the interests of this country; it was then proved by indisputable evidence to be the veritable St. Croix; and though it is not essential in this case, still it may be observed, that when the royalists moved from Penobscot to St. Andrews (the entrance of the Shuduck river) in 1783, it was publicly noticed among themselves as presumptuous, being uncertain of a right in so doing. What has been done since the revolution on this subject is so recent and so well known it needs no comment.

Thus the boundaries were, and ought to be established; consequently that valuable extent of territory which lies between the said St. Croix and the river Shuduck (which the British now call the boundary) is the indubitable right of Massachusetts.

As this article in the treaty now stands, the claim is made equal, that should the commissioner on the side of the United States draw the person he proposes, we may have a chance to secure what before was our own—if on the other hand the British commissioner draws the person he proposes, Britain obtains a property she never had a title to separate from her connection with Massachusetts. From these circumstances it may be easy to conclude, that those commissioners or arbitrators, should have been independent, disinterested persons, unconnected with the dispute, authorised to hear both parties; and determine accordingly; and if it is executed under the present form it is like a man who takes a purse of money out of his pocket, lays it on the table, and calls to another to draw lots who shall have it.

The writer of this is no way influenced by any person or party, but from a full conviction of the importance of the subject to this country, he presumes that from inadvertance, or imperfect information, this part has not been properly attended to, and relies that in due time such attention will be paid to the object in contemplation, that our country may not be deprived of any of those advantages and rights which in justice are her due.

An Inhabitant of Maine.

FROM THE ARGUS.

THE DEFENCE.

No. I.

It was to have been foreseen, that the treaty which Mr. Jay was charged to negociate with Great-Britain, whenever it should appear, would have to contend with many perverse dispositions and some honest prejudices. That there was no measure in which the government could engage so little likely to be viewed according to its intrinsic merits—so very likely to encounter misconception, jealousy, and unreasonable dislike. For this many reasons may be assigned.

It is only to know the vanity and vindictiveness of human nature, to be convinced, that while this generation lasts, there will alway exist among us, men irreconcilable to our present national constitution—embittered in their animosity, in proportion to the success of its operation, and the disappointment of their inauspicious predictions. It is a material inference from this, that such men will watch with the lynx's eye, for opportunities of discrediting the proceedings of the government, and will display a hostile and malignant zeal upon every occasion, where they think there is any prepossessions of the community to favour their enterprizes. A treaty with Great-Britain was too fruitful an occasion, not to call forth all their activity.

It is only to consult the history of nations to perceive, that every country, at all times, is cursed by the existence of men, who, actuated by an irregular ambition, scruple nothing which they imagine will contribute to their own advancement and importance. In monarchies, supple courtiers; in republics, fawing or turbulent demagogues, worshipping still the idol powers wherever placed, whether in the hands of a prince, or of the people, and trafficking in the weaknesses, vices, frailties, or prejudices of the one or other. It was to have been expected, that such men, counting more on the passions than on the reasons of their fellow-citizens, and anticipating that the treaty would have to struggle with prejudices, would be disposed to make an alliance with popular discontent, to nourish it, and to press into the services of their particular views.

It was not to have been doubted, that there would be one or more foreign powers, indisposed to a measure which accommodated our differences with Great-Britain, and laid the foundation of future good understanding, merely becaufe it had that effect.

Nations are never content to confine their rivalships and enmities to themselves. It is their usual policy to disseminate them as widely as they can, regardless how far it may interfere with the tranquility or happiness of the nation which they are able to influence. Whatever pretensions may be made, the world is yet remote from the spectacle of that just and generous policy, whether in the cabinets of republics or of kings, which would dispose one nation, in its intercourses with another; satisfied with a due proportion of privileges and benefits to see that others pursue freely, its true interest with reward to a third; tho' at the expence of no engagement, nor violation of any rule of friendly or fair procedure. It was natural that the contrary spirit should produce effects of foreign counteraction to the treaty, and it was certain that the partizans of the counteracting power would second its efforts by all the means which they thought calculated to answer the end.

It was known, that the resentment produced by our revolution-war with Great-Britain had never been entirely extinguished, and that recent injuries had rekindled the flame with additional violence. It was a natural consequence of this, that many should be disinclined to any amicable arrangement with Great-Britain, and that many others should be prepared to acquiesce only in a treaty which should present advantages of so striking and preponderant a kind, as it was not reasonable to expect could be obtained, unless the United States were in a condition to give the law to Great-Britain, and as if obtained under the coertion of such a situation, could only have been the short-lived prelude of a speedy rupture to get rid of them.

Unfortunately too, the supposition of that situation has served to foster exaggerated expectations, and the absurd delusion to this moment prevails, notwithstanding the plain evidence to the contrary, which is deductible from the high and haughty ground still maintained by Great-Britain against victorious France.

It was not to be mistaken that an enthusiasm for France and her revolution, throughout its wonderful vicissitudes, has continued to possess the minds of the great body of this country, and it was to be inferred, that this sentiment would pre-dispose to a jealousy of any agreement or treaty with her most perseverering competitor—a jealousy so excessive as would give the fullest hope to insidious arts to perplex and mislead the public opinion. It was well understood, that a numerous party among us, though disavowing the design, because the avowal would defeat it, have been steadily endeavouring to make the United States a party in the present European war, by advocating all those measures which would widen the breach between us and Great Britain, and by resisting all those which could tend to close it; and it was morally certain, that this party would eagerly improve every circumstance which could serve to render the treaty odious, and to frustrate it, as the most effectual road to their favourite goal.

It was also known beforehand that personal and party rivalships of the most active kind, would assail whatever treaty might be made, to disgrace, if possible, its organ.

There are three persons prominent in the public eye, as the successors of the actual President of the United States in the event of his retreat from the station, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jay, Mr. Jefferson.

No one has forgot the systematic pains which have been taken to impair the well earned popularity of the first gentleman. Mr. Jay too has been repeatedly the object of attack with the same view. His friends as well as his enemies, anticipated that he could make no treaty which would not furnish weapons against him—and it were to have been ignorant of the indefatigable malice of his adversaries to have doubted that they should be seized with eagerness, and wielded with dexterity.

The peculiar circumstances which have attended the two last elections for governor of this state, have been of a nature to give the utmost keenness to party animosity. It was impossible that Mr. Jay should be forgiven for his double, and in the last, instance, triumphant success;—or that any promising opportunity of detaching from him the public confidence should pass unimproved.

Trivial facts often throw light upon important designs. It is remarkable, that in the toasts given on the 4th of July, wherever there appears a direct or indirect censure on the treaty, it is pretty uniformly coupled with compliments to Mr. Jefferson, and to our late governor Mr. Clinton, with an evident design to place those gentlemen in contrast with Mr. Jay, and decrying him to elevate them. No one can be blind to the figure of party spirit, visible in these and similar transactions. It indicates to us clearly, one powerful source of opposition to the treaty.

No man is without his personal enemies. Pre-eminence even in the talents and virtue is a cause of envy and hatred of its possessor. Bad men are the natural enemies of virtuous men. Good men sometimes mistake and dislike each other.

Upon such an occasion as the treaty, how could it happen otherwise, than that personal enmity should be unusually busy, enterprising, and malignant?

From the combined operation of these different causes, it would have been a vain expectation that the treaty would be generally contemplated with candour and moderation, or that reason would regulate the first impressions concerning it. It was certain on the contrary, that however unexceptionable its true character might be, it would have to fight its way through a mass of unreasonable opposition; and that time, examination and reflection would be requisite to fix the public opinion on a true basis. It was certain that it would become the instrument of a systematic effort against the national government, and its administration; a decided engine of party to advance its own views at the hazard of the public peace and prosperity.

The events which have already taken place, are a full comment of these positions. If the good sense of the people does not speedily discountenance the projects which are on foot, more melancholy proofs may succeed.

Before the treaty was known, attempts were made to prepossess the public mind against it. It was absurdly asserted, that it was not expected by the people, that Mr. Jay was to make any treaty; as if he had been sent, not to accommodate differences by negociation and agreement, but to dictate to Great-Britain the terms of an unconditional submission.

Before it was published at large, a sketch calculated to produce false impressions, was handed out to the public through a medium noted for hostility, to the administration of the government. Emissaries flew through the country, spreading alarm and discontent: the leaders of clubs were every where active to seize the passions of the citizens and pre-occupy their judgments against the treaty.

At Boston it was published one day, and the next a town meeting was convened to condemn it, without ever being read; without any serious discussion, sentence was pronounced against it.

Will any man seriously believe that in so short a time, an instrument of this nature could have been tolerably understood by the greater part of those who were thus in-

For Sale,
At the Office of the Epitome of the Times, and at Mr. Andrew Hannah's Book Store.
(PRICE 25 CENTS)
The Conspiracy of Kings;
A POEM,
By JOEL BARLOW,
Author of the Vision of Columbus.

By AUC
Near the
Where Advertisements, Intelligence, Essays, &c. will be thankfully received, and inserted.

duced to a condemnation of it? Can the reſult be conſidered as any thing more than a ſudden ebullition of popular paſſion, excited by the artifices of a party, which had adroitly ſeized a favourable moment to ſurpriſe the public opinion? This ſpirit of precipitation, and the intemperence which accompanied it, prevented the body of merchants, and the greateſt part of the moſt conſiderate citizens, from attending the meeting, and left thoſe who met, wholly under the guidance of a ſet of men, who, with two or three exceptions, have been the uniform oppoſers of the government.

The intelligence of this event had no ſooner reached New-York, than the leaders of the clubs were ſeen haranguing in every corner of the city, to ſtir up our citizens into an imitation of the example of the meeting at Boſton. An invitation to meet at the City Hall quickly followed, not to conſider or diſcuſs the merits of the treaty, but to unite with the meeting at Boſton, to addreſs the Preſident againſt its ratification.

This was immediately ſucceeded by a hand-bill, full of invectives againſt the treaty, as abſurd as they were inflammatory, and manifeſtly deſigned to induce the citizens to ſurrender their reaſon to the empire of their paſſions.

In vain did a reſpectable meeting of the merchants endeavour, by their advice, to moderate the violence of theſe views, and to promote a ſpirit favourable to a fair diſcuſſion of the treaty; in vain did a reſpectable body of citizens of every deſcription, attend for that purpoſe. The leaders of the clubs reſiſted all diſcuſſion, and their followers, by their clamours and vociferations, rendered it impracticable, notwithſtanding the wiſh of a manifeſt majority of the citizens convened upon the occaſion.

Can we believe, that the leaders were really ſincere in the objections they made to a deciſion, or that the great and mixed maſs of citizens then aſſembled, had ſo thoroughly maſtered the merits of the treaty, as that they might not have been enlightened by ſuch a diſcuſſion.

It cannot be doubted that the real motive to the oppoſition, was the fear of a diſcuſſion; the deſire of excluding right; the adherence to a plan of ſurpriſe and deception. Nor need we deſire any fuller proof of that ſpirit of party which has ſtimulated the oppoſition to the treaty, than is to be found in the circumſtances of that oppoſition.

To every man who is not an enemy to the national government, who is not a prejudiced partiſan, who is capable of comprehending the argument, and paſſionate enough to attend to it with impartiality, I flatter myſelf I ſhall be able to demonſtrate ſatisfactorily, in the courſe of ſome ſucceeding papers—

1. *That the treaty adjuſts, in a reaſonable manner, the points in controverſy between the United States and Great Britain, as well thoſe depending on the execution of the treaty of peace, as thoſe growing out of the preſent European war.*

2. *That it makes no improper conceſſions to Great Britain, no ſacrifices on the part of the United States.*

3. *That it ſecures to the United States equivalents for what they grant.*

4. *That it lays upon them no reſtrictions which are incompatible with their honour or their intereſt.*

5. *That in the article which reſpects war, it conforms to the law of nations.*

6. *That it violates no treaty with, nor duty towards, any foreign power.*

7. *That compared with our other commercial treaties, it is upon the whole entitled to a preference.*

8. *That it contains conceſſions of advantages by Great Britain to the United States, which no other nation has obtained from the ſame power.*

9. *That it gives to her no ſuperiority of advantage over other nations with whom we have treaties.*

10. *That intereſt of primary importance to our general welfare, are promoted by it.*

11. *That the too probable reſult of a refuſal to ratify, is war, or what would be ſtill worſe a diſgraceful paſſiveneſs under violations of our rights, unredreſſed and unadjuſted; and conſequently that it is the true intereſt of the United States that the Treaty ſhould go into effect.*

It will be underſtood that I ſpeak of the Treaty as adviſed to be ratified by the ſenate—for this is the true queſtion before the public.

CAMILLUS.

To be Rented,

For the term of ſeven years,

THE Lot whereon Mr. Andrew Jamieſon's dwelling and bake-houſe lately ſtood. This lot is 57 feet front and 75 feet deep—its ſituation ſo well known that a deſcription is thought unneceſſary. For terms apply to B. KIRK.

Auguſt 5, 1795.

Wants Employ,

In a merchant's counting-houſe, a perſon who is acquainted with Book Keeping, (double and ſingle entry,) a line directed to C. B. to be left at this Office will meet with due attention.

Alexandria, Auguſt 6, 1795.

To be Rented

FOR one or more years, and poſſeſſion given after the thirtieth day of October next, a three ſtory Brick-HOUSE and its appertenances, on Fairfax ſtreet, next door to Mr. RIDDLE's, and now occupied by Mr. THOMAS PORTER, for terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM HALLEY in Alexandria, or PHILIP DAWE in Dumfries.

July 20, 1795.

ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 6.

☞ *The author of the publication in the Mirror of the 25th ult. under the ſignature of "A FEDERALIST" will pleaſe to comply with the promiſe in the note that accompanied it—it is now enacted upon the condition therein ſpecified.*

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 27.

In the Aurora of this morning it is ſaid, that between 5 and 6000 people aſſembled on Saturday in the State-Houſe Yard. A correſpondent who was preſent, with a number of American military officers, as ſpectators, heared ſeveral of thoſe officers ſay, that in their opinion the whole number did not exceed fifteen hundred—one or two eſtimated them much lower. Of this 1500, five or ſix hundred were ſpectators, and two or three hundred Frenchmen. And a gentleman who followed the party that burnt the treaty before the houſes of the Britiſh Miniſter and Conſul, declares that the number thus employed, did not exceed 250—The party that inſulted Mr. Bingham, did not amount to 100. In ſhort there is not a decent man among the anti-treaty party, who is not aſhamed of the tranſactions that reſulted from and terminated the meeting in the State-Houſe Yard.

WINCHESTER, AUGUST 3.

On Monday the 13th ult. ſome Indians killed a woman, named Bozers, and her four children, and burnt the dwelling houſe and barn, in Buchannon ſettlement, Harriſon county. There were ſuppoſed to be 20 or upwards of the ſavages—They were very bold, and marched along the public roads without the leaſt attempt to ſecret themſelves. Buchannon's ſettlement being too weak to purſue them, application was made to the Weſt Fork ſettlements, but we fear without effect, and that the murderers eſcaped with impunity.

Married.—TOBIAS LEAR Eſq. of George-Town, to Mrs. FANNY WASHINGTON, of *Mount-Vernon*.

THE Subſcribers to the Alexandria Library are notified, that the firſt year of the Inſtitution having expired on the 24th ult. there now becomes due, a payment of four dollars on each ſhare.—They are therefore reſpectfully ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL CRAIG, *Treaſurer.*

Alexandria, Auguſt 6, 1795.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE SLOOP

PEGGY,

ABEL WILLIS, Maſter,

A conſtant trader between Alexandria and New-York, has good accommodations for paſſengers, will poſitively ſail on Wedneſday next; for freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board at Col. Gilpin's wharf, or to Meſſrs Henderſon & Co. at the above mentioned wharf.

For ſale on board ſaid veſſel, ſome excellent ſmok'd Salmon and 60 hhds. ſtone lime.

Alexandria, Auguſt 6, 1795.

A Tuition Wanted.

A Gentleman who has aſſiſted in eminent Academies with ſingular credit, would attend private families in this neighbourhood, and teach Writing after the moſt approved and expeditious methods; alſo Accounts.—His deſign is to unite thoſe branches which are of the moſt eſſential uſe in the ordinary affairs of life, with thoſe which directly tend to improve the mind* and which he will exert himſelf to perform in as ſhort a time as poſſible.—To grown up Ladies and Gentlemen, ambitious of more than common place knowledge, he would render the ſtudy of the Belles Lettres, Geography, Elements of Aſtronomy, Natural Philoſophy, &c. rather a recreation than a leſſon. He is peculiarly qualified to direct the ſtudy of Engliſh, to form the Taſte and improve the Judgment, to correct vicious pronunciation, dull Monotony, falſe Accent, or improper emphaſis.

* His plan of education has received the approbation of the learned.

☞ Commands in writing left for F. N. B. with the printer hereof, ſhall be duly attended to.

Alexandria, July 27 1795.

Lands for Sale.

AGREEABLE to the laſt will and teſtament of *George Williams*, late of Fairfax county, deceaſed, will be ſold on Monday the 17th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, for ready money, a tract of land lying in Fauquier county, near Reſtor-town, containing two hundred acres more or leſs. This land is about half cleared and the improvements tolerable; it has over and above the advantage of a good mill ſeat on a conſtant ſtream. The land may be ſeen by an application to Mr. *Joſeph Green*, who lives adjoining the ſame, and will be ſold by

JEREMIAH MOORE, and GEORGE WILLIAMS, } Ex'rs.

July 13, 1795. 4w.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT on Prince ſtreet, in as good a ſituation for buſineſs as any in Alexandria; the houſe is new with complete cellars, to amount of one hundred pounds will be taken in goods, if on reaſonable terms, and the balance expected in caſh, for particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

Alexandria, Auguſt 1, 1795. (1.f.)

THE Partnerſhip of A. Morehouſe and Co. having this day diſſolved by mutual conſent: thoſe perſons having demands againſt the concern, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to apply to GEORGE YOUNGS, who is charged with the receipts and ſettlements of ſaid Co-partnerſhip.

A. MOREHOUSE,
GEORGE YOUNGS,

Alexandria, June 8, 1795.

BUSINESS will be continued as uſual under the firm of *Alliſon* and *Youngs*, who are now opening a general aſſortment of

Dry Goods

of the moſt faſhionable ſpring importations, which they will ſell low for caſh or country produce; they have on hand Port Wine of a ſuperior quality, in pipes, hhds. and quarter-caſks—Likewiſe a quantity of Whiſkey.

June 8, 1795. t. f.

Real Eſtate for Sale.

A Three-ſtory Brick Houſe, in King-ſtreet, next below the ſtore of Ricketts and Newton, now in tenure of Fotlers and May—This is a good ſtand for buſineſs, and has been occupied as a ſtore for ſeveral years—A Lot of 20 feet front and 60 deep, joining William Buthoy's houſe, on Duke ſtreet—A Houſe and Lot on Fairfax-ſtreet, now in tenure of Joſeph Coleman, joining John Yoll, Blackſmith, and Harper and Davis's Board-Yard—About 50 acres of Land, near this Town, part lying on the river, and joining the plantation of Baldwin Dade—Twelve Thouſand Acres of Land, in Harriſon County, Virginia, on the waters of Hughs's River, or the North Branch of Little Kenhawa.—This land is ſaid to be of an extraordinary good quality, and well watered—It may be had partly for ready money, part on time, or exchanged for lots in this Town. Further particulars may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, 6th mo. 29, 1795. 1 w. t.f.

Notice:

AS J. Saul *will leave this ſtate in two or three weeks, he requeſts all perſons indebted to* Hodgſon, Nicholſon and Co. *to make immediate payment; thoſe having demands againſt* Hodgſon, Nicholſon and Co. *or* J. Saul *are requeſted to call for ſettlement, at his compting room in Royal ſtreet, near the corner of King-ſtreet.*

J. SAUL

Will diſpoſe of the following articles, viz.

A handſome four poſt Mahogany bedſtead, with facking bottom complete; do. do. Sweet Gum tent bedſtead complete; a Mahogany dining table, ſmall Walnut breakfaſt do. a cot; ſundry kitchen furniture; a good milch cow; an elegant bellow's top riding chair with harneſs; a good wheel barrow; a pine toilet table, and a pair of kitchen andirons.

July 25.

BY virtue of the powers veſted in us, by an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled an act for erecting a bridge over Potomack River—We do hereby give notice that a meeting of the ſubſcribers to the *George-Town Bridge Company* is requeſted at the houſe of Mrs. Suter in George-Town, on the ſecond Tueſday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the ſaid Company, for the preſent year.

URIAH FORREST,
JAMES M'LEAN,
WM. DEAKINS, jun.

George Town, Potomack July 22, 1795.

County, ſs.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, gent. one of the Commonwealth's Juſtices of the Peace of the ſaid county, to all ſheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, conſtables and head boroughs, within this commonwealth:—Whereas complaint is this day made to me, upon the oath of Charles Turner, that *John Welmouth Roberts*, who was lately committed to the gaol of the ſaid county of Fairfax by the warrant of John Dundas, eſq. mayor of the town of Alexandria, on ſuſpicion of felony, did, on the night of the 15th inſt. forcibly eſcape from the ſaid gaol, and is now going at large; theſe are therefore in the name of this commonwealth to require you, and every of you, in your reſpective counties, towns, and precincts to make diligent ſearch by way of hue and cry, for the ſaid John Welmouth Roberts, and him having found, to ſeize and retake, and ſafely convey, or cauſe him to be ſafely conveyed, to the gaol of the ſaid county of Fairfax, there to be kept until diſcharged by due courſe of law. Given under my hand and ſeal this 16th day of July, 1795.

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

FOR SALE,
An aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING of a variety of Muſlins, lawns, cambricks, laces, dimity, camlets, handkerchiefs, cravats, long ſhawls, hoſe, and a number of pieces of nankeen; alſo an aſſortment of hardware, ſuch as buckles, buttons, razors, &c. apply at Mr. Simm's Tavern on the wharf.

MARTIN NOWLAND.

Alexandria, Aug. 4, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia to prolong the time for improving the Lots in the town of Centerville, in Loudoun County, and alſo that the property of part of the lots laid off in ſaid town, ſhall revert to the original proprietors of the land.

July 1, 1795. 3-w.

JOHN TURBERVILLE.
Woodbery, Fairfax county,
near the Falls bridge. Aug. 8

ARE deſired to bring them forward, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment.
JOSEPH SAUL.

A line left with Mr. Thomas Porter in Alexandria will be attended to.

anney of Alexandria, of the ſubſcriber in
SAMUEL MURRAY.

Poet's Corner.

THE WIDOW.

MY husband, poor dear man! is dead and gone;
And left his loving widow all alone,
Save two sweet babes—Mine sure's a woful case,
'Till I obtain another in his place.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
Claret in cases of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molasses by the hhd. or barrel.
Glass ware assorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glass,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

Alexandria, July 30. t. f.

A Great Bargain.

ON the 20th of next month the celebrated horse BOXER will go from Mansfield, the seat of *Mann Page*, Esq. to the southward. I now take this method of informing the gentlemen of the turf, that on or before that day, I will dispose of him either for cash or a short credit I shall only observe that Boxer in every respect is equal, if not superior, to any horse in the world. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, near Hanover court house.

RICHARD LITTLEPAGE.

N. B. I will also sell on the same terms the beautiful thorough bred medley horse *Gim Crack*.

July 23, 1795.

HOUSES TO RENT
For a term of Years.

THAT handsome and convenient three-story Brick House, now in the tenure of John Potts, Esq. situated on the corner of King and Pitt Streets, with a good stable and carriage-house, under one roof, and other necessary out-houses thereto belonging. Mr. Potts expects to move out of it pretty early in the Fall, and, upon his leaving it, possession will be given, except the store and compting-room, which cannot be had till the 12th day of June next.

Also, on the same lot, a convenient framed Dwelling-House, well calculated to accommodate a small family, and a framed Warehouse. Possession of these will be given the 28th day of September next.

JOHN DUNDAS,

Who has Lots in different situations in the Town to let on ground-rent forever.

Alexandria, July 3, 1795. w. 6 e. p.

City of Washington, July 8, 1795.

Commissioner's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of three months, from the publication of this advertisement, in the Baltimore Telegraphe, Maryland Herald- George Town and Alexandria papers, the Board of Commissioners will proceed to divide all the property in the city not yet divided, unless the proprietors of such property still remaining to be divided, give due attendance on being informed such division is about to be made.

By Order.

3m. T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.

W. J. HALL

HAS received per the Snow Commerce, from Liverpool, a neat assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold by the piece or package, on reasonable terms, at his store on Prince street:

Also on hand,
A quantity of nails per the cask,
Corks by the bag,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Hats by the box,
Nankeens, Sad Irons, Anvils, Sickles and Sythes.

Alexandria, May 18, 1795, (t. f.)

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful the Court of Hustings in Chancery sitting, made at March Term, 1795

WILL BE SOLD,

On the 8th of August next, for ready Money, on the premises,

A Valuable three-story BRICK HOUSE, situated on the South side of Prince and the West of Union Streets, near the corner of Shreve and Lawrason's store, subject to a ground-rent and the Dower of the Wife of Michael Madden, against whom the equity of redemption to the mortgaged premises hath been foreclosed, by the executors of W'm Sydebotham, deceased.

W'm SUMMERS, T. S.

Alexandria, July 4, 1795.

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE received by the ship Two Sisters, Captain ISAAC HILTON, from London—one hundred and eighty-two packages of well chosen seasonable Goods which they offer for sale by the package or smaller quantity.

Also—London bottled PORTER in casks and hampers of 6 and 6½ dozen each.

Alexandria, June 5, 1795.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,

HAS RECEIVED,
AND
NOW OPEN FOR SALE,

IRISH Linen ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 by the box or piece,
Russia do. by the bale or piece,
German do. do.
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Mens' Caps and Gloves,
Womens' Silk Lamb and Kid Gloves, and Mitts,
Threads white and coloured,
Old Womens' Thread, bleached and unbleached,
Jeans, Pillows, Ribdelures, Fustians, Thicksets, &c.
Nankeens dyed striped and white,
Plain and twilled Dimities,
Marseilles Quilting, &c.
Silk and Satin Sashes, Ribbons, Mode, Vellum, China and Persian,
Tissanies and Cypress, Modes, Pelangs, Lutestrings, &c.
Florentines, Bombazeens, and Crapes,
Tapes, Bindings, Fillets, Galloons,
Diaper Table cloths, and Counterpanes,
White and printed pocket Handkerchiefs,
French Cotton,
Calicoes and Muslins, white and printed,
Bed lace, Line, Tosils, Fring, &c. &c.
Apron Checks and Check Handkerchiefs,
Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimers, from 3s. to 7/6 and 9s.
Ticking, German and British Osnabrigs,
Casks of assorted Pewter,
Silk & Hair Twists, Sewings, &c.
Pins loose and in papers,
Buttons gilt and plain, &c.
Darning, Cambrick, and white Chapel Needles,
Muslins a great variety,
Gauzes,
Umbrellas,
With a variety of Upholstry, Haberdashery, &c.

London bottled Porter in Casks.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795. t. f.

The subscribers have for sale, at their store on Fairfax street,

High proof Jamaica and Windward Island Rum in puncheons;
Best Cogniac Brandy in pipes;
Best Holland Gin, do.
Hibbert and Cos. best London Porter and Brown Stout in casks and Hampers of 6 and 7 doz.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, } WINES in pipes, hhds. quarter casks and bottles;
Lisbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, Fayal, } do. in pipes and quarter-casks;
Claret of a superior quality in hhds. and in cases of three dozen each;
Muscovado and Loaf Sugar in hhds. and barrels;
Havannah Segars in boxes;
Candles in do.
A variety of pickles, with a general assortment of teas and other groceries which they will dispose of one the most reasonable terms, by wholesale and retail, for cash or the usual credits.

MANDEVILLE and JAMESSON.

Alexandria, July 11, 1795. 1. m. e. p.

Richards & Edmonds,

Have for sale at their Ware-house on Col. Ramsay' Wharf.

100 crates of Queen's ware elegantly assorted,
Muscovado Sugar in Hhds. and barrels,
Molasses in hogsheads,
Madeira Wine in Pipes,
Port Wine in quarter-casks,
Pearl Barley in bags,
Raisons of a superior quality in casks,
Castile and Brown Soap in boxes,
Spermaceti candles in boxes,
Brimstone and Tar in barrels,
Also a quantity of Turk's Island SALT, and a considerable quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.

Alexandria, July 4, 1795. (t. f.)

Notice

Is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the Incorporation of a Company for the purpose of making a turnpike road from the town of Alexandria, to Little River, to the county of Loudoun, where the present turnpike road crosses the same.

July 20, 1795. 2m.

Alexandria and Charleston

PACKET.

PACKETS are evidently calculated and deservedly considered to be of special and of extensive utility to the commerce of a free and industrious people. Influenced by an ardent wish, therefore, to accomplish so interesting and desirable an object—to conduce in any degree to the reciprocal advantage of the public—the subscribers have, at no small pains, selected a neat Schooner, called the TWO SISTERS, of about 50 tons burthen, for the purpose of establishing her as a Packet from this port to Charleston. Having a pleasant and commodious cabin for the accommodation of passengers; the subscribers flatter themselves they may not fail to insure universal satisfaction.

Matthew F. Bowne & Co.

Alexandria, July 8, 1795.

Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.

HAVING the honour of being appointed Auctioneers for the City of Alexandria, and having entered ample security for the faithful performance of said trust, they beg leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have provided a large and convenient Warehouse, in Union-Street, adjoining *Harper's* Wharf, (entirely detached from their other commercial concerns) where they are ready to receive and store, either for private or public sale,

All Kinds of

European & West-India Goods, Household Furniture, &c.

N. B. Cash advanced, if required, previous to any Sales. March 28, 1795.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That we have fixed on Tuesday and Friday in each week for Public Sales—Those who may wish their goods particularised in the Columbian Mirror, must send an invoice of them previous to the days of Sale.

Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.

Alexandria, April 14, 1795.

For Sale, at Harper's Wharf,

25 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
10 do. Antigua
20 hhds. Molasses
10 do. Muscovado Sugar
10 boxes East-India do.
8 pipes Brandy
100 Cases American Geneva
5 Pipes Holland do.
260 dozen first quality London Porter
10 chests Bohea Tea
25 do. Hyson and Souchong Tea
5000 lbs. northward Cheese
3000 do. English do.
2500 bushels coarse and fine Salt
50 barrels Pork
20 barrels of Beef
10 tons Bar Iron
10 Casks of Nails
1 ton of Pig Lead
50 boxes Window Glass assorted
20 pieces Russia Duck
50 do. Osnaburgs

With a large and general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, wholesale and retail.

As we are determined to sell the above articles on the very lowest terms for cash or country produce, and have established a Geneva Distillery at Gum-Spring, in Loudoun County, those of our country customers who live contiguous to that manufactory may be supplied there with all kinds of Dry Goods and Groceries, where the highest price will be given for *Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Buckwheat* and *Whiskey*, and any drafts drawn there by our agent, *Vincent Davis*, will be duly honored by

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & CO

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1795.

Now landing on HARPER'S *wharf, from on board the Schooner Delight, and for sale by*

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & Co.

15 Hhds high flavoured 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
3 Hhds 4th proof St. Kitt's Rum,
3 Pipes of particular Madeira Wine,
2 pipes Geneva,
2 Chests Bohea Tea,
20 Boxes China, blue and white, and enameled in complete Tea sets,
400 Seal Skins,
4 Barrels Allspice,
17 Tierces of China Sugar, &c. &c.

Alexandria, May 7, 1795. (t. f.)

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly, for an act, giving me leave, to build a TOLL BRIDGE, across Occoquan River, from the town of Colchester, to my lands in Prince William County, of the main Post-road, leading from Alexandria to Richmond.

THOMAS MASON.

July 3, 1795.